1: Lowie E-5 (1926) 1939 NT20 Washo NT20

particular seasons when certain kinds of fish should be taken and when certain game should be hunted; and all hunting and fishing parties consulted him before starting out." As my data have it, the "rabbit chief" is distinct from the organizer of the deer hunt and, most emphatically, from the antelope charmer. Jack said a "rabbit boss" (pʌ'ɬ'ɛ.n tɛ.upe"yu) possibly inherited his office from his father, whereas Dave made him a people's appointee.

Dave described the rabbit hunt as follows: The rabbit chief, who was not identical with the political headman, set the time for the drive. People met with bows and arrows. Possibly 15 men had nets, which they united into an enclosure about 200 yards long and 4 feet in height, held by sticks 6 or 7 feet apart.* The line was straight except at the ends, where it was crooked. About 200 Washo, the "boss" among them, joined in the drive, scaring their quarry. An old man with a boy stayed at one end of the net, which Dave compared to the wire fence of a chicken coop. Some people shot the game with bow and arrow. The rabbits thought they were escaping and rushed into the net, where most of them were caught. The boy would get up and kill them with a stick. The drivers killed most of the rabbits, each possibly 3 or 4 apiece, with a total kill of 400 to 500 a day. On the following day the hunters went in another direction, perhaps 6 miles away. When heavily loaded, they went home. Rabbits, when caught, were hit on the head with a club. (Cf. Jack's statement below.) Finally the rabbit chief said, "We stop today, we have all we want today. Let us go home." Then they removed the hide and the women gutted the animals. The men tore the skin from the legs with their hands, then cut the hides into string. The string was wound around small straight willow sticks. String was twisted into one piece 14 feet long. After drying them for a day and a half, they would take them down. Twenty-five strings made one jack-rabbit blanket to cover two people. When first finished, they were 2½ inches thick and so warm that in winter the Indians would undress completely under such a covering.

A blanket lasted three years, but the hunt was held every fall, after October. The owner of an extra skin might sell it for a buckskin to a man who lacked a good jack-rabbit blanket. Whatever flesh was left over was hung up in the shade and dried. The Washo would boil jack-rabbit flesh and pine-nut soup at the same time, using willow baskets for the soup. Jack said that from 25 to 30 men with possibly 10 or 15 nets (ti"gae) engaged in a rabbit chase. Several nets were arranged in a circle and the rabbits were driven into them. They were not clubbed to death, but killed with bow and arrow.

Other species added to the food supply. Porcupine (sɛ"uwut) were eaten. Skunk (tupi"wi), one informant said, were never eaten; but Dave said they were once killed with smoke in a hole by his father-in-law, who boiled the flesh and liked it. The Washo boiled grasshoppers (pakɔ'tomu) in baskets, and also cooked locusts (tʌ"cok) in the ground and dried them. A long-legged insect called tʌ'lmu also served as food.

* Barrett gives the dimensions as some 200 feet and 24 to 30 inches, with a mesh about 3 inches square and stakes at 10-foot intervals.

faster. After two or three years it may be given to an older person or traded off. If it is cleaned and repaired carefully and hung up in the summer over the lower limb of a tree with the warp vertical, it will last ten years or more [437] [296]

Lowie (1939, 327) wrote that in preparing a blanket "The men tore the skin from the legs with their hands, then cut the hides into strings. The string was wound around small straight willow sticks. String was twisted into one piece 14 feet long. After drying them a day and a half, they would take them down. Twenty five made one jack-rabbit blanket to cover two people. When first finished, they were 2 1/2 inches thick and so warm that in winter the Indians would undress completely under such a covering. A blanket lasted three years, but the hunt was held every fall, after October. The owner of an extra skin might sell it for a buckskin to a man who lacked a good jack-rabbit blanket." [281] [283] [437]

A few comments on the above passage are warranted. My informants indicated that the skins were purposely not dried so they would remain flexible and easy to work with.[1] Also the exchange rate was about 20 rabbit skins for one untanned deer skin and not one for one. A completed rabbit skin blanket of 20 skins was worth about three untanned deer skins. [281] [435]

Rabbits to be used for blankets were gathered in the late fall or winter when their fur was thick. The skin was taken off and cut into a single strip a little over an inch wide and around 15 feet long. An obsidian knife (tagil) was held in the mouth while the skin was held by the hands. The skin was cut around on the outside, with the hind legs first, in a spiral by cutting and turning the skin.

From three to six skins of one strip apiece were sewn end to end with deer sinew (dideu) to form a long string. Roy James said that each rabbit skin string was tied in a loop from one end to the eye holes. Two of the long strings (or several attached looped strings) were then twisted together with the palm of the hand on the thigh of one man while another man held the two strings tight several feet away. When twisted the strings were about an inch in diameter. The man who twisted the strings also wound up the strings on a stick (gɣ̌liwisha tsuhua). The stick was pointed at one end to facilitate the removal of the twisted strings when the twisting and winding operation was complete.

The long two ply string when it was rolled up and tied with sinew for storage was called a tɬ̌lɬ̌lupa. A single tɬ̌lɬ̌lupa was stored in a damp place until other tɬ̌lɬ̌lupa were prepared and the blanket was ready to be made. [192]

1. Cf., Dangberg n.d.

The blanket was made on a frame of parallel bars (itmolit) that may either lay on the ground or stand up from the ground. The itmolit were made slightly longer than the length of the blanket and were tapered. For ease of sewing the blanket was usually made in the upright position and then laid on the ground to finish up the sewing after the poles were taken out. 237 513 286

The upright loom was made by knocking two sticks longer than the width of the blanket into the ground at a distance from each other that was just greater than the length of the blanket. The upright sticks held one itmolit up while the other itmolit hung by its own weight suspended by the warp. The warp of two ply rabbit skin strings was wound around the two itmolit for the length of the blanket.

The weft was made of buckskin (tish¢shi) usually, but deer sinew (dideu) or plant fiber string (dumbays¢gi) may be used. In recent times twisted cloth was used for the weft. The weft was sewn back and forth being careful to space the line of weft elements two or three fingers apart uniformly throughout the blanket. It was a twined weave and two strands were used at the same time in sewing. One string passed over the warp element while the other passed under it. The strands were given a twist after each warp element was passed. [178]

Each time the end of the blanket was reached the weft was knotted to the last warp element and a new row of weft elements was started two or three fingers higher. When the full center of the blanket was complete the itmolit were pulled out and both edges sewn.

The ground loom differed only in having wooden pegs(badakush shew¢) to hold the itmolit apart and keep the warp taunt. When the blanket was completely sewn it was hung up on a limb and hit with a stick to make the loose fur fall off and to develop uniform tension within the weaving.

Another type of rabbit skin blanket (umbidu) was made for children. This was made by plaiting rabbit skin strips and sewing at the edges and across the center. 513 237 283

Deer skin (m¢mdewi ish) provided the majority of tailored clothing worn by the Washo. The hides were prepared by the men who would soak them in water for two or three days, the hotter the better. A hide would be rolled into a bundle before it was placed in the water. The hot springs that are abundant in Washo territory, such as Grover, Walley's, Hobo, Dangberg, and Carson were used for skin processing. In all cases the skin would be scraped on the inside, usually with a deer rib (d¢m¢meu). The hair was left on moccasins and shin pants or leggings. 281 291

The skin was tied on a smooth pole when it was scraped. The hide was then tanned with cooked brain and spinal cord which was stored in a piece of intestine. The hide was soaked in the brain for a day or two and then stretched and scraped again. The result was megu tau susi, or tanned deer hide. Antelope skins were prepared in the same way. 281 [415]

Thread came from the sinew (dideu or tashukido, "loin sinew") along the back of the deer. There is a strip of meat on the loin of the deer called dashkapush. This was removed and the sinew was taken off that and separated into strings. 283

Another kind of thread was made from Apocynum cannabinum, locally milkweed or Indian hemp. The fine silk-like fibers of this plant were separated, pulled, and twisted between the palm of the hand and the thigh into a strong twine (dumbaye¢gi). It was collected in the fall after the frost came and the outer bark began to fall off. Both the outer and inner bark were used. [324]

Apparently there was little difference in the dress of the men and the women. The women wore a belt (mellin) with a front and sometimes a back apron (imboshude) attached. The women also used a sagebrush bark napkin for menstruation and wore more jewelry. The men wore a G-string type of breechclout and occasionally a twine net on their heads. Other than these few items, dress, hair style, and ornamentation was essentially the same. 291

The breechclout was gumyoyaburwe while a piece of skin wrapped around the body from the chest to the knees was mangumtash. The latter was formed, according to Hank Pete, by wetting untanned deerhide and wrapping it around a tree to dry. A poncho (damu) with a hole for the head and with or without holes for the arms was made from a single deer skin. This simple dress sometimes had flaps that hung down over the upper arms made from the leg skin of the deer. Lower leg pants (p¢kishu wigaa) were made from an untanned deer hide, sewn of the skin of a fur animal, or of a wrapping of sagebrush bark and covered the lower leg from the ankle to the knee to keep one from being scratched by brush. [192]

Everyone went barefoot most of the time, but moccasins (moko, the No. Paiute use a similiar word) were used. The most common moccasin was a single piece of untanned deerskin with a seam on the outer side of the foot and up the heel to the ankle. A hard sole may be added to the bottom. Another type of moccasin was in two pieces with a hard sole, soft upper part, a seam up the heel, and possible ankle flaps and a tongue added. In cold weather the moccasin was made extra large to allow room for a sock of sagebrush or cedar bark wrapped around the foot. [197] [224]

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	Ya	El	Ed	Ha	Ye	Ye	Ye	Wa	At	Ba	Tg	Wi	El	Ad
900a. Gouges	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
900b. Glue	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
900f. Sinopels	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
900h. Coyote bone: glue	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
900k. Tibia	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
900l. Rabbit bone: tibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
900k. Radius	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
900l. Cactus spine (awls)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
900m. Awl cases: bark bundle	-	•	•	•	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
900n. Beakskin	-	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Drill														
904. Shaft with stone point	•	•	-	•	-	-	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•
904a. Point attached to shaft with glue	•	•	-	•	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
905. Shaft with bone point	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	•	•	-	-
906a. Hafted bone point	-	-	-	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	•	•	-	-
906. Shaft with bone point	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	•	•	-	-
907. Stone knife for drill	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Various														
907. Broken cobble for chopping	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
908. Natural cobble for hammer	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
FLINT FLAKING														
909. Flint (Empire') flaker	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
906. Sharp point	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
906. Notched end	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
906. Of antler tip	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
907. Of wi.-sheep horn	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
908. Flint warmed	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
910. Beakskin hand pad	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
911. Pressure flaking	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
SKIN DRESSING														
912. Skin seamed first	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
913. Hair removed: inclined rubbing post	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
914. Tanning: with brain	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
914. With spinal cord	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
915. Tanning agent cooked	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
921. Tanning agent kept: in place of intestine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
921a. In perimedial sack	•	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
922. Graining: scud and stretch	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
923. Rubbing stone used	•	•	•	•	-	-	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
924. Smoking	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
925. 1 side only	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
926. Both sides	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
927. Hide tied funnel shape	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
928. Hide on tripod over fire	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
929. Juniper-bark smoke	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
930. Wood-chip smoke	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
931. Done by men	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
932. Done by women	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

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NWA 281

NWA [942]

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ANTHROPOLOGICAL RECORDS

		To	El	Kt	Kn	Te	Yo	Pa	Wa	At	Ma	Tg	Wd	Kl	Al
	Hair Dressing														
1386.	Hairbrush: porcupine tail	+	+	+	–	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1387.	Grass bundle	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1388.	Rye-grass-root bundle (sal'ava)	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–
1389.	Rabbit-brush bundle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–
1390.	Man's hair: length to neck	+	+	+	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1391.	Length past shoulders	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1392.	Hangs loose	+	+	+	–	–	–	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1393.	Coiled on head	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	+
1394.	Tied up on head	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	+
1395.	Hangs	+	–	+	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1396.	Front lock sticks up	+	+	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1397.	Middle hair part	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1398.	Braid over each shoulder	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1399.	Braid in fur wrapped	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
	1399a. Sea-otter (pasaga) fur used	·	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1381.	Women's hair: length past shoulder	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1382.	Hangs loose	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	–	–	+	+	+	+
1383.	Tucked under basket hat	+	–	–	–	+	+	+	–	+	–	–	–	–	–
1384.	Tied back of neck	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–
1385.	Middle hair part	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	–	+	+	+
1386.	Braid over each shoulder	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1387.	1 braid (behind)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1388.	Hangs	–	+	+	–	–	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1389.	Tied on top of head	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1390.	Hair adornment and ointment: white clay	·	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	+
	[illegible]	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
1391.	Red paint	+	+	–	+	–	–	+	–	+	+	–	–	+	–
1392.	Red paint in part	+	+	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	+	–	–	+	–
1393.	Narrow	–	+	+	–	+	+	·	–	+	+	–	–	+	+
1394.	Mud against lice	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	+	–
1395.	Braids fur wrapped	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1396.	Washing: with plain water	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
	1397. With white clay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1398.	Cutting head hair: with stone	+	+	·	–	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1400.	Depilation: of beard	+	–	+	+	+	–	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1401.	Of eyebrows	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1402.	Of pubic hair	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1403.	With stone flake	–	–	+	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	+	+
1404.	With fingernails	+	–	–	+	+	–	–	–	+	–	+	+	+	+
1405a.	Bone cup or tube for hair oil	·	–	–	+	+	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	–
1405b.	Periosteum for grease	·	+	+	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+
	Headgear														
1406.	Woman's basketry hat	+	+	–	+	+	+	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	+
1406a.	Man's bark hat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1409.	Man's fur cap	+	+	–	+	–	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1410.	Tanned buckskin	+	+	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1411.	Fawnskin	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1412.	Antelopeskin	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1413.	Mt. sheep lambskin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+
1415.	Muskratskin	–	+	–	+	–	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	+	+
1416.	Beaverskin	–	+	–	+	–	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	+	+
1416a.	Badgerskin	–	+	–	+	–	–	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1417.	Wildcatskin	–	+	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1418.	Coyoteskin	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1420.	With quail tufts	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1421.	With other feathers	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1422.	With horns	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	–
1429.	Hair net	+	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	+

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CULTURE ELEM. DISTRIB.: XIV—STEWART: NORTHERN PAIUTE

		To	Ki	Kl	Kn	To	To	Pa	Wa	At	Sa	Ty	Wa	Ki	Al
1425.	Fur armbands, held by string	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	+	*	–
1425a.	Badger fur only	.	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–
1426.	Band around head	+	+	–	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1427.	Tanned hankskin	–	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1428.	Cottontail fur	–	–	–	–	+	+	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+
1429.	Other fur	–	+	–	+	+	–	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+
	Robes and Capes														
*1432.	Woven (twined) vegetable fiber	–	+	–	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	–	–	*	+
1433.	Woven (twined) fur	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+
1434.	Tanned hides, fur left on	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1435.	Deer hide	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1436.	Wildcat hide	+	+	–	+	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1437.	Badger hide	–	+	+	+	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1438.	Ground-hog hide	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1439.	Coyote hide	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1440.	Mt.-sheep hide	+	+	+	+	*	+	+	*	+	+	+	+	*	+
1441.	Gloves or mittens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	+
1442.	Panther robes	–	+	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–
	Shirts and Dresses														
*1444.	Women usually wear nothing	–	–	*	*	+	*	*	+	+	–	–	–	–	–
1445.	Woman's long gown	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	+
1445a.	Of deerskins: 2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	1445b.3	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	+
1446.	Of antelopeskins: 2	–	+	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–
	1446a.3 or more	+	–	–	+	+	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	–	+
1447.	Of mt.-sheep skins: 2	–	+	–	–	+	–	+	–	+	+	*	–	+	+
	1447a.3 or more	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	+
1448.	Knee length	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	–	+	–	+	–	+	–
1449.	Shin length	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1450.	Skins front and back	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1451.	Insets on sides	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+
1452.	Poncho type	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	+
1453.	Sleeves: elbow length	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	+	–	+
	1454. Fringed	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+
	1455. Flaps over upper arms	+	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	–
	1456. Sleeveless	+	–	–	–	+	+	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–
1457.	Decoration: paint	+	+	–	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
	1458. Tubular-bone beads	+	–	–	+	+	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
	1459. Glass beads	+	+	–	+	+	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
	1459a. Olivella (type) shells	.	+	–	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	1460. Haliotis-shell (puldas) pendants	+	+	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1461.	Men wear nothing	.	.	+	+	+	+	*	*	+	–	–	–	–	+
1462.	Man's shirt	+	+	–	+	+	–	+	–	+	+	+	+	*	+
1462a.	Of deerskins: 1	+	+	–	+	–	–	+	–	+	+	+	–	–	+
	1462b.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+
1463.	Of mt.-sheep skins: 1	+	+	+	–	–	–	+	–	+	+	–	–	–	+
	1463a.2	+	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+
1464.	Of antelopeskins: 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	+	–	–	–	–
	1464a.2	+	+	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+
1465.	Skins front and back	+	+	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+
1466.	1 skin, poncho style	+	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	+	+	+	–	+	+
1467.	Shirt tied at neck	+	+	–	+	+	–	+	–	+	+	+	–	+	+
1468.	Opening down front, thong for lacing up	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–
1469.	Sleeves: elbow length	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	+
	1471. Fringed	–	+	–	+	+	+	+	–	+	–	+	+	+	+
	1471a. Flaps over upper arm, fringed	+	–	–	+	+	+	+	–	+	–	+	+	+	–
	1472. Sleeveless	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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ANTHROPOLOGICAL RECORDS

	Ta	K1	K2	M	To	T0	Pa	Wa	At	Sh	Ig	Wd	K	Ar
1473. Decoration: paint	+	+	–	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1474. Bone-bead pendants	+	+	–	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	–	+	–	+
Skirts														
*1475. 1 skin around waist	–	+	–	–	+	–	+	–	+	+	+	–	+	+
1476. For women	–	+	–	–	+	–	+	–	+	+	+	–	+	+
1477. Of buckskin	–	+	–	–	+	–	+	–	+	+	+	–	+	+
1478. Of mt.-sheep skin	–	+	–	–	+	–	+	–	+	+	+	–	+	+
1479. Of mt.-lion skin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	–	+	+
1480. Fringed	–	+	–	–	+	–	+	–	+	+	+	–	+	+
*1481. 2 skins, sewed sides	+	–	–	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1482. For women	+	–	–	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*1483. Knee length	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1484. Fringed	+	–	–	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1485. Of deerskin	+	–	–	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1486. Of mt.-sheep skin	+	–	–	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1487. Of antelopeskin	+	–	–	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*1488. Small front apron	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	–	+	+	+
1489. For women	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	–	+	+	+
1490. For men	+	+	–	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	–	–	–	–
1491. Of skin	+	+	–	+	+	–	+	–	+	+	–	+	+	+
1492. Fringed	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	–	+	+	–	–	+	+
1493. Of shredded bark	–	+	–	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	–	–	+	+
1494. Braids on cord	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1495. Worn with back apron	–	+	–	+	+	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	+
1496. Worn under dress	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*1497. Large back apron	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*1503. Vegetable-fiber skirt	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	–	–	–	–
1504. For women	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	–	–	–	–
1505. Of shredded bark	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	–	–	–	–
1506. Twined bark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	–	–	–	–
1507. Grass	–	–	–	+	+	–	+	–	+	+	–	–	–	–
1508. Breechcloth (G-string type)	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	–	+	+	+
1509. For men	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	–	+	+	+
1510. For women	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1511. Of buckskin	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	–	+	+	+
1512. Fur	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	–	+	+	+
1513. Bark	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	–	–	–	–
1514. Woven vegetable fiber	–	–	–	+	+	–	+	–	+	+	–	–	–	–
1515. Leggings	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	+
*1516. Leggings: for men	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	+
1517. For women	+	–	+	+	–	+	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	+
1518. Of skin, sewed	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	–	–	–	+	+	+	+
1519. Fur	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	–	–	–	+	+	+	+
1520. Tule	–	–	+	+	+	–	+	–	–	–	+	–	–	+
1521. Sage, twined	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	–	–	–	+	–	+	+
1522. Juniper	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	+	–	–	+
1523. Length: hip to ankle	+	–	+	+	+	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+
1524. Hip to knee	–	–	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–
1525. Knee to ankle	+	–	+	+	–	+	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	+
Footgear														
1526. Habitually barefoot	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+
*1527. Skin moccasin, 2-piece	+	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+
1528. Soft upper	+	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+
1529. Hard sole	+	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+
1530. Badgerskin sole	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	–	+
1531. Sole flat	–	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+

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Achomawi N55

CULTURE ELEM. DISTRIB.: XIV—STEWART: NORTHERN PAIUTE

NWA 291 ● 261 ● 294

		Ts	Kl	K2	Kl	To	To	Pa	Wa	At	Sa	Tg	Wd	Kl	Al
1532.	Sole molded to foot	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1533.	Heel seam	+	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+
1534.	Ankle flaps added	+	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+
1535.	Ankle height	+	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+
1538.	Tongue added	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	–	–	+
1538a.	Olivella-shell beading	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+
*1539.	Skin moccasin, 1-piece	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	–	+	+
1540.	Seam on outer side of foot	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1542.	Seam up heel	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1543.	Seam up toe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	+
1545.	Uppers added	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1546.	Ankle height	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1547.	Calf height	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	+
1549.	Hard sole added	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1550.	Tongue added	–	–	+	+	–	+	+	–	+	+	+	–	–	+
1551.	Moccasin of: deerskin	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1552.	Badgerskin	–	–	+	+	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	–	+	+
1553.	Ground-hog skin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	–	–	+
1554.	Fur left on skin moccasin for winter use	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+
1554a.	Regularly for babies' use	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	+	–	+
*1555.	Woven-bark moccasin	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	–	+	+
1556.	Moccasin lining	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1557.	Shredded bark	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1558.	Deer hair	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	+
1559.	Rabbit hide	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+
1560.	Badger hair	+	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	–	–	+
1561.	Woven-bark overshoe	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	–	–
*1562.	Sandal	–	+	–	–	+	–	–	–	+	+	+	–	–	–
1563.	Leather	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–
1564.	Bark	–	+	–	–	+	–	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	–
*1564a.	Tule and rushes	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1565.	Snowshoe	+	+	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+
1566.	Circular shape	+	+	+	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	–
1567.	Oval shape	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+
1568.	Tennis-racket shape	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–
1569.	Thongs of: leather	+	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	+
	1570. Sinew	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1571. Vegetable cord	+	+	+	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	1572. Withes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	–	–
	1573. Sticks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	–	–	–	–
1574.	Lacing: across	+	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+
	1575. Lengthwise	+	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+

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GAMES

*1577. Ball Race (wutakai) + + + + + + + – + + + + + +

1578.	Race: race along course	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
	1579. And return	–	+	+	+	+	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	+	–
1580.	Goal: line on ground	–	+	+	+	+	–	–	–	+	+	–	+	+	–
	1580a. Paired posts	+	–	–	–	+	+	+	–	–	+	+	–	–	–
1581.	Ball	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1582.	Stuffed skin	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1582a.	Wrapped sagebrush	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–
1583.	Approximate diameter (in.): 3	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	–	+	–	–	–	–	+
	1583a. 5	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+
	1583b. 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–
	1583c. 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–
1586.	Propulsion with foot	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1587.	Bare foot	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1587a.	Moccasins optional	+	+	+	–	+	–	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+

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